

# Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the family relation, should be one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property of the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.

—Abraham Lincoln.

## Carranza in the Ascendant.

According to an El Paso Associated Press dispatch yesterday, Villa has abandoned Torreon and has fallen back upon Chihuahua City. He is short of ammunition and supplies and his army is about to break up into guerrilla bands. Zapata's army was long ago disintegrated. This news as we have mentioned has come from El Paso whose advice has always been colored in favor of Villa.

Evidently in a short time any organized forces that may be maintained in his name will be driven to the border and if they hold the border towns of Juarez, Agua Prieta and Nogales, it will be under the protection of an arrangement insisted upon by this government under which a neutral zone has been declared. But we could not well insist upon a maintenance of such arrangement in favor of small isolated revolutionary bands, that could only have the effect of continuing the disorder along the border of preventing the suppression of it.

The position this country has more recently taken the last of an unbroken series of foolish ones, with respect to Mexican affairs, becomes a more and more embarrassing one. It was our purpose to eliminate Carranza by means of a so-called peace conference in which he was to be represented on equal terms with Villa and Zapata. The purpose was to secure the formation of a government which was not to be headed by Carranza.

This proposition was the more distasteful to Carranza since, when it was made, his fortunes have been in the ascendancy. He was aware, too, that the "personal representatives" of the president were also the "personal representatives" of Villa. He naturally declined the terms proposed and went on driving his enemies into a corner. Villa and Zapata naturally favored a peace conference. As their fortunes declined they favored it the more. It is now their only means of salvation.

But this government is on the point of being forced to abandon it. It can not insist upon a conference in which guerrillas hiding in the hills shall be entitled to equal representation with Carranza who has a well equipped and well organized army of 150,000 men overrunning the republic, unable to find any organized opposition. We shall not be able much longer to avoid with decency the recognition of Carranza. Hitherto our ostensible excuse has been his apparent inability to pacify the country against Villa and Zapata. Our real but secret excuse has probably been Carranza's unfriendliness to the Standard Oil company which he believes has financed the opposition to him. But this government is being brought into a position where it must choose between national decency and the well-being of the Standard Oil company.

We do not know whether Carranza can maintain a stable government in Mexico. Probably not. But if he cannot, no Mexican above the horizon can do so. He is apparently in a better position to do so than any leader who has appeared since Diaz. He is the best instrument in sight for the internal working out of the destiny of Mexico and we have not forgotten that President Wilson said less than a year ago at Indianapolis that it was the duty of our government to let it be so worked out. That is as true now as it was then, though at that time Villa seemed to be the best instrument.

## A Neglected Opportunity.

When the European war involved all the nations which had monopolized the commerce of the world, Americans thought they saw an opportunity, especially in the Central and South American countries. The opportunity had been there all the time but we had not taken advantage of it. We had left it to the British and the Germans. We had refused to adjust ourselves to Latin methods as the British and Germans had done.

In spite of the war the British and Germans are still monopolizing that trade. They are somewhat handicapped but they are holding on. We have made no appreciable inroads upon their domain. We have not changed our system. We are contenting ourselves with feverishly making arms and ammunition for a war which at the most cannot last more than two or three years. Other industries are being neglected. When the war is over

we will be precisely where we were with respect to world commerce—on the outskirts.

That we have taken no advantage of the opportunity the war afforded we are reminded by the following by Mr. R. R. Giffin proprietor of El Mundo, a Havana newspaper:

"Unless the American business man can arrange, for all time to come, to discount his Latin-American credits, for periods necessary to meet the varying conditions of South American trade, it will be hopeless for the South American merchants to expect to create a large business, based on the markets of the United States, except on such articles as are protected by patent or trade marks or are of such a nature as to be preeminently superior or markedly cheaper than similar European products. Under present conditions you cannot depend upon North America for the assured credits essential to the proper extension of business. The policy of wisdom is to advise your people to temporarily curtail their activities so as to be well within the amount of their cash capital.

"However, should the pressure of public opinion in the United States, aided by the desire of our bankers and merchants, create a situation whereby credit relations can be properly and beneficially established in the interest of South American commerce, then there need be no hesitation in stimulating an extension of business. In that case you must be assured that the arrangements made in the United States are of the character and permanency required to meet what would then be a tremendously expanding trade; otherwise, your commerce will be in constant peril and perhaps be forced to turn again to Europe at some later date, under conditions of great disadvantage."

Our national attitude with respect to world commerce is that of the unprogressive retail merchant toward the people of his community. He has the goods the people want, or he can get them. His customers will be served if they call upon him and take the goods on his terms. He makes no special effort to attract their attention; that is not his business. He is there to meet their demands and not to invite or create a demand. Eventually he is crowded out and down because the people are not appreciative of a good thing that has not been brought to their attention.

An impression prevails that the time has nearly come when the United States will have no land with which to provide quasi free homesteads. During the past few years enormous tracts of timberland have been withdrawn from entry, to be henceforth kept as national reserves. But it appears from a recent report by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that there yet remains more than 275,000,000 acres of land which is unappropriated and unreserved. While it may be assumed that a considerable portion of this remaining land is desert, and useless without irrigation, much of it lends itself to speedy cultivation. Considering the growing tendency to intensive farming, it is probable that the supply of land for homestead purposes will be sufficient for several years to come.

The first duty that confronts the Naval Advisory Board is to appoint a fool killer with instructions to make a thorough house-cleaning, even if he has to begin with the secretary of the navy.

The way for a farmer to keep his wife on the farm, says a Missouri philosopher, is to buy an automobile. But suppose that she develops the joy-riding habit?

That sound of chucking coming from the direction of the attic is merely the discarded straw hat paying a tribute to the stupidity of man.

## TEST "ALL WOOL" BY FIRE

Until the proper handling of textiles has been made compulsory, there are certain simple tests by means of which one may determine whether an "all-wool" fabric is really all wool or not. The old way of telling by feeling and looking is no longer reliable for cotton can be made both to feel and look like wool. The only sure way is to take samples of the goods home with you and make tests of them there. If a piece of cotton cloth is ignited, it will be found to burn rather rapidly with a bright, steady flame. There is no disagreeable odor, and when the material is completely consumed, there will be left only a small amount of light, fluffy ash. If a piece of pure wool is ignited it will be found to burn much more slowly and with a less steady flame, emitting a characteristic, mild, hissing noise and a strong odor very similar to that of burnt hair. There will be much more ash remaining than in the case of cotton, and it will be in the form of a crinkly, black, crisp ball.

In applying this test to a fabric, the whole sample should not be burned at once, for if it is a so-called wool piece containing considerable cotton, it will be very difficult to determine whether it is burning more like cotton or wool. Threads should be taken from the sample, several each from the warp and the weft, and burned separately. With a very little practice one will be able to detect the cotton threads by the characteristic manner of burning. Sometimes it is well to pick a thread apart with a pin and test the individual fibre with the flame to determine whether the thread is entirely wool or mixed with cotton.—Mother's Magazine.

## CHANCE FOR HIM

A young man who last June received his diploma has been looking around successfully for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is an opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to tree dollars a week by tomorrow night."—Christian Register.

## REACHED THE LIMIT

The Manager—You've jumped over the cliff all right and you faced the lions and tigers in fine shape. Now in the next scene you capture a live mouse with your bare hands and—

The Movie Actress—Not for a million. Here's my resignation.—Judge.

## THE EASIEST WAY

"Is there any way of stopping these cyclones?" asked the man from the east.

"Oh no," replied the westerner; "the best way is to go right along with 'em."—Yonkers Statesman.

## Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

### MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Mountain climbing is a method of playing tag with gravitation which is very popular with men who are tired of keeping up life insurance payments.

It was invented as a sport in Switzerland and is more expensive than golf or Kelly pool. Chances A mountain climbing costs \$50 a day exclusive of the underwriter's charges. Mountain climbing is very difficult to learn, like aviation, because the man who makes a mistake does not often get a second chance. But when the pupil has become proficient he loves it beyond all other sports and it is not happy unless he is holding a mountain peak in both arms and shinning his way slowly aloft regardless of ladders.

When a mountain climber feels the coming on, he selects a tall, mossy peak which has not been tampered with for some time. He then engages a half dozen guides and ties himself to them with a stout rope. Then he arises at 2 a. m. and after a light breakfast, of coffee, rolls and frost bite, he walks several miles in the snow to a point where the mountain rises straight up.

Here the mountain climber begins to enjoy himself. Sticking a finger in one crack and a toe in another he works slowly aloft, now and then holding on with his neck and ears and fondling on the scenery below.

There is always plenty of scenery for the mountain climber. He can stop at any time and look down a mile or two. It is a great comfort to know that if he drops his cigar all he has to do is to let go and he will land beside it in a few minutes.

After the mountain climber has crawled up 15,000 feet of snow and ice, has hung over Europe by a rope a few times and has worn off his finger ends scratching toe-holds in the granite flanks of the peak, he reaches the summit. After this he has no interest in the mountain and leaves it right away. Some climbers thoughtlessly remove a hand from the mountain to scratch an ear and reach the bottom in almost no time, but this is considered bad form.

Mountain climbing is more fatal than aviation, but not as dangerous as deer hunting in Wisconsin. It is also a much fairer sport, because the mountain has some chance.

## Women in the News

Pittsburg—Although women rarely figure in the transactions of the steel market, especially where foreign interests are concerned, Mme. Dorree Millerand, an accredited agent of the French government, has placed some enormous orders here. She closed a deal with a local steel company for 50,000 tons of steel billets, the kind used in the making of high velocity projectiles. She was also seeking to buy 100,000 tons more of the same material, but found the local mills unable to handle her big order.

The appearance of Mme. Millerand created a stir in the steel trade. A beautiful and refined lady, she talked steel with a full knowledge of the industry and excellent acquaintance with business methods.

Seattle—Miss Ethel Emler Caldwell, formerly of Oakland, Calif., has become dean of women at the University of Washington. Her work in the public schools of Oakland attracted the attention of prominent educators, including Dr. Henry Suzzalo, the new president of the University of Washington.

New York—Whether Sarah Bernhardt will ever be seen again on the American stage is greatly in doubt, owing to continuing reports from France. The famous actress is said to have had trouble with her new wooden limb, or at least has found it hard to manage. On the other hand, she denies that this is the reason why she postponed her journey to America. Mme. Bernhardt was to have opened an engagement here today, but at last moment she decided to postpone.

Duluth, Minn.—Topics that will run the gamut from social problems to citizenship and highest education have been outlined in the program for the 21st annual convention of the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs, which opened here today. Daily sessions will be held until Friday. The program of the annual reception, the Duluth hostesses will introduce a delightful novelty by arranging a federation luncheon on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Clarence L. Atwood of St. Cloud, president of the Minnesota federation, will be the principal speaker at the luncheon tomorrow evening. Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, a former president of the General Federation, and Mrs. Fannie French Moore, superintendent of the Girl's Training School at Sauk Center, will be the other speakers. Wednesday morning Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation, will be a speaker.

Los Angeles—To be acting mayor of a great city like Los Angeles, even for one day, is a big distinction. Mrs. Estella Lawton Lindsey, the city's one councilwoman, achieved this honor on September 9. Mayor Sebastian was called out of town, and so Mrs. Lindsey took office with full powers as the executive. This is said to be the first time a woman has acted as head of a municipality of the size of Los Angeles.

Boston—The heroism of American women in the afflicted, war-torn, foreign lands is every day reflected in some new avenue of accomplishment. One of the most interesting stories from Asia Minor is that of Miss Mary L. Graffam, principal of the girls' high school of Sivas, and a graduate of Columbia Teachers' College. Last winter she accompanied a relief party to stem

## Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

(By Remlik)

There once lived a medical fraud Who found a sick rat—O my Land, Now the rat, he suspected, With the plague was infected, And he swore to it—honest to Gaud.

Down in New Orleans, a short time ago, some docs discovered a rat which they said had a bad case of bubonic plague. Their story about the rodent and probability of contagion only took up about three columns of Associated Press stuff in the newspapers. Understand that the A. P. is not immune from bunk and this kind of fake stuff they have never failed to "fall" for.

In the first place, bubonic plague is not a very dangerous disease—neither is smallpox nor yellow fever. Not one of them is as dangerous as typhoid. The whole thing is ribbed up, and the worst of it is, the people fall for it and permit the docs to get by with it.

Here is the story. Docs SAY they do not advertise—they call it "unethical," so I guess it must be. Still, they are the best advertisers I know because they do NOT PAY for advertising, but give it to us through the news columns. We have to read some of it and the reading of it would make most anyone sick. When you are sick you call a doc—and this shows you that advertising does pay—if the docs DON'T.

But I digress. It's all right to do that when alone with your RAT story. They caught the rat—made their "research"—sent out the word that the rat was sick and a menace to humankind—and there they stopped. What I want to know is, did they KILL the rat? Rats are travelers. That bubo rat may have come to Phoenix in a car of cotton seed or something—he may be here right now. YOU can't tell. If the rat wasn't killed he could have been. "Over the hills, not very far off." A chipmunk died with the whooping cough.

THERE'S a menace. Better close the schools. We may have the whooping cough any minute. Watch for the BIG FREE AD.

There's a lively stable in Phoenix that smells to the zenith. Horse stables furnish more real cause for free advertising than any other thing. Horse stables furnish the most atrocious fly-bait in the world and the docs say that many diseases spring from this source. Still if the docs came out and caused the cleaning up of such places or had them abolished entirely we might become so darn healthy that we wouldn't need any docs at all and that of course would be BAD—from ONE point of view.

You see writing about these things sorter stirs the animals up and gets them to growling. When they growl they are usually mad—and when they get mad they talk too much. Talking is the thing I wanted to start. I am endeavoring to do a little free advertising on the OTHER side and I might go ahead and say even more about this doc business, only I am afraid newspaper folks might say that it was UNETHICAL.

## PROSPERITY HERE

(Continued from Page One)

mand. Other business firms are unanimous in the report that business is not only "picking up" but that it has far exceeded expectations for the first half of the month. From fifty to 100 per cent increase in the last two weeks is not an uncommon report from business men in many lines.

Managers of the various theaters and motion picture houses report increased business that has reached in some instances the high mark of two hundred per cent. All say that business is improving daily.

Inauguration of a movement for better markets for valley products, with the assurance that this problem of vital importance to the success of the farmer, and thus to every resident of the valley, is going to be solved intelligently and without delay has done much to increase confidence among the growers of the valley and points to accelerated demand for farm and ranch property. The abolition of the arbitrary rate from Maricopa, with all it means to the jobbing and wholesale interests of the city, and the reduction of the rate on alfalfa meal and the probable reopening of the alfalfa market here have all added great impetus to advancing business conditions in the city and valley.

The typhus outbreak at Elzroom. Returning to her little school, she met another emergency. The Armenian population was being deported. Finding that her pupils were thus forced to quit school, she sought permission to go with them. She bought a spring wagon, and stocked it with medicines and food. After some weeks a message was received by the American Board of Foreign Missions that Miss Graffam had reached Malatia, some five days' ride from Sivas. She is administering relief and assisting the minds of the frightened people.

Atlanta—With the Dixie highway, running from Chicago to Miami, ready to be dedicated and opened for practical purposes some time in November, the clubwomen of the states from the Gulf to the Great Lakes are organizing for the purpose of permanently beautifying the long highway. The initial organization was perfected at Guyton, Ga. where about 50 women banded themselves together to beautify the new highway.

## Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

### EDUCATIONAL

Once more the mills of learning grind, and fill with grief the youthful mind. The boys and girls have come to play, to store a lot of facts away in pigeonholes behind their ears, where they'll be found in future years. All patiently the teachers teach the frickled boy, the female peach, expounding here the A B C, explaining there the rules of three. It is the noblest work of all performed on this old mundane ball, this showing kids the path that leads to mighty thoughts and noble deeds. We all know that, and so we pay the teacher eleven bits a day. We're free with coin to shrewmen chaps who hold down divers kinds of snags; we hand them all the wealth they want, and pay their mileage when they jaunt, and all they give us in return is eloquence and wind to burn. But hand out decent, living pay to country teachers? Aw, go 'way! It is the custom of the land to sweat and starve that useful band!

## Where the People May Have Hearing

TWO PICTURES

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN.  
Sir: As a reader of THE REPUBLICAN, let me suggest to you the writing of another editorial. I feel the need of it.

This morning I put the paper down with an uncomfortable sense of incongruity and inharmonious between the spirit of the editorial page and that of one of the local news items. The editorial entitled Sunday schools was pleasant reading, soothing and flattering to the pride of the Phoenixian, but the news item entitled "Board Resolves to Inspectors" was a ragged, jagged discord creating fear, anger and humiliation. It must have been a mistake on the part of the make-up man to get these two incongruous articles in the same issue. There is need of another editorial. Perhaps your editorial power may attain the discordant feelings conveyed by these articles into harmony.

I have been trying to imagine the state of mind these articles might create in the distant reader of THE REPUBLICAN, one dissociated from the corrective influences of familiarity with the city and its people. Might this distant, thoughtful and sober reader conclude, after reading the editorial on Sunday schools, that Phoenix must be a good town, the people animated with an excellent spirit, and devoted to the pursuit of high ideals. Certainly not a community of money grubbers and "tight wads." He might easily conjure up the vision of a city beautiful, cozy homes, broad and well paved streets lined with semi-tropical trees, massive churches, many well constructed school houses of latest model amply housing the many bright and happy children that flock to their portals.

But this fancied reader turns another page and the board's reply confronts him. He reads and as he reads the vision fades like the dissolving scenes we see in the "movies" and is reconstructed into the picture of an antique, rusty, unkempt, condemned fire trap filled with unprotected children. If he doesn't put the paper down in disgust and promptly forget Phoenix, he is an unusual person. He might be charitable enough to say to himself, "The people of Phoenix are all right, but they are not public spirited enough to look after their city government. The money grubbers and the 'tight wads' have set their seal upon that."

What must be thought of the industry, enterprise, public spirit and wealth of a community that can not or will not provide sufficient and proper school buildings for its children? It is the very worst sort of advertisement for this valley that such a question may be properly asked. And that is putting the consideration of this serious matter on the very lowest plane; it takes into account only the cheaper motives.

This sentence appears at the end of the board's reply: "But we can't expect the people to bankrupt themselves for new school buildings." No doubt that was intended to be ironical. Its sarcasm should bite into the consciences of every one even remotely responsible for this humiliating condition. Will \$200,000 bankrupt this community? If so, much of the greatly advertised prosperity and business opportunities of this valley are mythical. But they are not. The wealth is here but it does not manifest itself in a sufficient number of good modern school buildings. What is money for if it is not to be used first of all in taking care of our children? I am not unmindful of the fact that the school buildings that have been erected within the last few years are excellent and are squarely up to date in design.

## We Recommend a Certificate of Title The Safe Way.

In this way we guarantee your title.

Phoenix Title and Trust Co.  
18 North First Ave.

and equipment, but there are not enough of them and there appears to be no excuse for the shortage.

Many of our children, mine among them, are daily housed in this frail fire-trap, the Central school building. This musty old structure has been repeatedly condemned and declared to be unsafe for occupancy. It will probably fall to ruin upon the heads of the little ones at the first blaze. How can we survive one school if any of them be killed or maimed?

The board gives voice to the feeble hope that there may be no fires in this or any other school building. If these hopes are vain, our children may die.

Let the children go to Sunday school, particularly those who attend the classes housed in this condemned old fire-trap. They may have more immediate need of the teachings there to be obtained than other children. R. D. O. JOHNSON.

Phoenix, Sept. 19, 1915.

## TIME TO CLEAN UP

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN.  
Sir: Fifth and dirt make for disease and suffering. Cleanliness counts for health and comfort. Why not clean up around the house and make the front yard a beauty spot? Do it now.

Too many renters and lessors in this community are afraid that they will increase the value of the property for the landlord if they clean up and make the front yard a beauty spot. They forget or don't realize that they are the ones who get the benefit during their stay. When the writer leased the residence at 332 North First avenue, two months ago, the front lawn contained nothing but Bermuda grass and wild weeds about two feet high, while the back yard held enough rubbish to fill a large cesspool twice over. One week's hard work turned the place into a beauty spot equal to any of the best neighborhoods on the avenues. How comparatively easy it would be if everybody would do his share and keep cleaned up in front as well as in the back yard. It would be a pleasure to view the same by the newcomers.

A dirty city is never a beautiful city. Dirt is humanity's common enemy. Let us all unite in the fight against the common foe.

Flower planting time is here and growing flowers or tending a small vegetable garden in the back yard is a splendid pastime for young and old. It is good for both their mental and physical development. Let nothing of its value in adding to the beauty and attractiveness of the home surroundings. To our avenues and streets we can give thoughts of expression.

I passed the avenues' houses by. The gardens where the roses bloom. The flowers which I long to see When autumn calls me home To my winter home in sunny Arizona. C. R. BERNETZKE.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will reach more customers than you can.

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA, STATE OF ARIZONA.

In the Matter of the Estate of Clarence O. Durfee, Deceased. Notice of Hearing Petition.

Notice is hereby given that Jennie P. Durfee has filed in this Court a certain document purporting to be the last will and testament of Clarence O. Durfee together with her petition praying that said document be admitted to probate in this Court as the last will and testament of said Clarence O. Durfee, who, said petitioner alleges, is deceased, and that letters Testamentary issue thereon to said petitioner, and that same will be heard on Saturday the 25th day of September A. D. 1915, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the courtroom of said Court, in the Court House, in the City of Phoenix, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. Dated Sept. 13, 1915.

JAMES MILLER, Jr.  
Clerk  
By L. D. OLDHAM  
Deputy Clerk

The National Bank of Arizona  
Corner Center and Washington Sts.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

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